

## LINCOLN.

## Matters Concerning the Management of the State.

## The Mutual Benefit Companies Will Fight the Auditor.

## Contracts Awarded for Public Institutions--The Live Stock Commission Organizes.

## THE DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

Reported by the Bee's Bureau.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 16.--The Nebraska live stock commission has fully organized, and held their first official meeting last Wednesday. G. W. Barnhart, of Dodge Pole, was elected chairman, and Dr. Gerth, under the law, is secretary. A large number of inquiries were before them from different portions of the state, a majority being inquiries and complaints in regard to cholera among hogs and glanders among horses. The board will meet the first Tuesday of each month, at Lincoln. Yesterday the board passed the following resolution, and sent it to the governor for his endorsement:

"Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the live stock sanitary commission of the state of Nebraska that contagious diseases exist among the cattle of the following named states, viz: All of the states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the District of Columbia.

"Therefore, Be it resolved that his excellency, Governor James W. Dawes, be, and hereby is respectfully requested to issue a proclamation prohibiting importation into this state of all cattle coming from the above named places except under such rules and regulations as shall be presented by the live stock sanitary commission of this state."

The rules and regulations are now being considered and will be completed probably by to-day.

Dr. Gerth is obliged to report to Washington the result of his investigations in this state, and it will be impossible for him to enter upon the duties of his new office till his return the beginning of next month. He starts this morning for Washington.

In yesterday's issue the typo made it say that the superintendent of the census had only \$1,500 left to pay the census out with. It should have read \$15,000, which is the amount left to complete the work of taking the census.

The full returns for Frontier county are in and foot up 4,107 people.

The entire printing bill for the census returns, all of which is paid but about \$100, amounts to \$4,700.

The board of public lands and buildings have accepted the plans of Architect W. H. Ellis, of Marshalltown, Iowa, for the reform school building at Kearney, the appropriation for which is \$30,000, and the plans of Charles F. Driscoll, of Omaha, for the feeble minded building at Beatrice, the appropriation for which was \$50,000. It is thought the plans of Mr. Ellis for the Home of the Friendless building at Lincoln will be accepted, as no competitors were in sight. The appropriation for this building was \$10,000. There seems to be a total lack of plans and specifications from Lincoln architects.

The Grand Army reunion committee meet here to-day to see about providing tents and making some other arrangements which are necessary to provide for a little army. The governor will likely be called upon to see if he wants to draw more old flint locks and tin cartridge boxes for the militia, or whether he purposes to comply with the resolution of the last legislature, and draw 200 hospital tents and loan them to the boys for the next reunion. Gen. H. E. Morrow, of Sidney, who has been appointed to and accepted the position of commander of the camp, O. O. Howard, of the next Grand Army reunion, is expected to be present at the committee meeting here to-day. The Ohio soldiers of this state have prepared an elegant crayon portrait of Gen. Silas A. Strickland and will present the picture to his widow during the reunion. Gen. Strickland went into the army on August 17th, 1862, as lieutenant colonel of the 50th Ohio volunteers, was promoted to colonel on the 16th of October, brevetted brigadier general on May 27th, 1865, and died about six years ago.

Ex-Gov. Furnas is procuring wheat and other small grain from the field to show at the American exposition in London next year. Nebraska will be represented there.

George H. Thompson, who was prematurely given his choice to resign or be dismissed from the police force last week by his honor, the mayor, was appointed a special policeman this week. If the mayor had good reasons for dismissing the policeman last week the same reason ought to be good for not appointing him this week, and if he was right in discharging him he certainly is acting in bad faith with the community in giving an improper person authority.

Some of the citizens feel indignant because the mayor, the councilmen and their brothers-in-law are going to have electric lights placed in front of their residences. Now "the dear people" ought not to want to deprive these gentlemen of all the light they can obtain, as there is probably not in all this land a body of men who need light as badly as these gentlemen do, especially towards the wee sma hours.

Ex-Senator S. S. Reynolds, of David City, accompanied by his wife and family, passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Kansas City for a visit among friends.

The east-bound train this morning on the Burlington carried out of Lincoln a distinguished load: Senator Charles H. Manderson, ex-Governor David Butler, ex-Secretaries of State Thomas Kennard and S. J. Alexander, Auditor of State H. A. Babcock, besides several prominent business men of the state, all bound for the metropolis.

A. Q. Cameron, superintendent of agencies of the Southwestern Mutual Benevolent Association of Topeka, Kan., came here to file papers with the secretary of state to place his company in this state, but upon looking over the field he folded his tent and gently stole back to more congenial quarters.

At a meeting of the officers of the Farmers and Mechanics mutual benefit association of this city on Wednesday evening they decided to contest the position of the attorney-general in relation to mutual life companies. Parties representing other companies with considerable correspondence were present and all

## ANOTHER CHAPTER

Of the Wrangle to See Who Shall Own the Smith Stock of Goods.

One of the most exciting and interesting movements of the many that have occurred recently to see who shall finally gain possession of the Smith stock of goods, occurred about 6 o'clock last evening. For several days past Coroner Drexel has been custodian of the stock in behalf of those parties who had entered claims in the shape of attachments. Last night, however, promptly at 6 o'clock he relinquished his hold and turned the keys over to Sheriff Miller. About fifteen minutes afterwards United States Marshal Bierbower appeared on the scene and demanded Coroner Drexel to give him the keys, but the marshal was informed that he had gotten in just a little too late. All the transactions in this case have been published from day to day in these columns, so that it is not necessary to repeat them here, further than to say that Mr. Lowy, as stated yesterday morning, had secured in the United States district court Monday, the appointment of a receiver, which necessitated that the goods be turned over to the United States marshal for safe keeping, until such time as Mr. Lowy could file bonds and get ready to open up for business. The marshal, however, failed to get a written order from Judge Dundy for the delivery of the goods and Tuesday morning the judge went to Sioux City. Wednesday he was followed thither by Judge Woolworth, attorney for Lowy, who secured the order and returned here yesterday. Then, when they went to the coroner to demand of him the keys of the store and possession of the goods they found, that fifteen minutes previously he had delivered them over to the sheriff. The coroner claimed that his time was up promptly at 6 o'clock, and that he could do nothing but accede to the demands of the sheriff. Mr. Thurston, who is also one of the attorneys for Lowy and Cole, went with Woolworth to see the judge; likewise Groff & Pritchett, attorneys for the sheriff. The judge ordered, too, that the marshal should hold the goods until he received further and more specific orders from him. The matter now remains to be decided by the state court.

## PERSONAL.

Judge Brandies is in Loup City, on business.

D. C. Adams, of Salt Lake, is a Millard guest.

Geo. Hockwell, of McCook, is a Paxton guest.

J. B. Dinmore, of Sutton, is at the Millard.

H. A. Babcock, of Lincoln, is at the Millard.

David Butler, of Pawnee City, is at the Paxton.

Geo. S. Maston, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., is at the Paxton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Oliver, of Cheyenne, are at the Paxton.

Senator Chas. Manderson has returned from his western trip.

L. P. Lennard, of Lincoln, is in the city, to-day, and is stopping at the Paxton.

Charles T. Neal and Frank P. Neal, of Edgar, are among yesterday's arrivals at the Paxton.

W. M. Wright, Wayne; J. Zehrung, Lincoln; Geo. Winn, Portland, Oregon, are at the Arcade.

Mr. C. M. Dresser, of Chicago, and his niece, Miss Emma Dresser, arrived yesterday morning, and are guests of Samuel Burns.

T. P. Cartwright, one of the gentlemen clerks at L. B. Williams &amp; Son's store, left last evening for his home in Creston, Iowa. He will be absent about ten days.

A letter has just been received from Mr. Max Meyer dated at Vienna, in which he speaks of meeting Mr. Silberstein, who is well known here. Mr. S. intends to return to Omaha within a year or two if his health is good enough.

J. E. Dunlap, Holdridge; A. J. Whedon, De Pere; J. L. Ritter, North Bend; Miss Pinkley, J. C. Regan, Des Moines; M. H. Case, Woonsocket; H. R. Perrine, F. E. Wead, Chicago; W. J. Bunting, Rockport; M. G. Cope, Greeley; J. J. Pearce, Dewitt; M. G. Spencer, St. James, are at the Cantfield.

Mr. Elmer Frank, clerk of the United States circuit court, went up to Falls City yesterday on business.

The Hon. Thomas Ryan, member of congress from the Third district of Kansas, joined the Holman Indian investigation committee here yesterday morning, and they left for Pine Ridge agency on the noon train.

W. H. Hunter, of Superior, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Paxton.

George McLoe, B. B. Brown and E. C. Reed, a lively trio of gentlemen from Syracuse, registered at the Paxton last evening.

Messrs. A. D. and E. Brandes left for New York last evening.

Mr. C. B. Schmidt, vice-president and general manager of the Equitable Trust company, departed to Topeka last evening, where his family still resides. He expects to sell his property there and bring them here, within the next few days.

Senator Charles S. Manderson returned home yesterday from his trip to the Pacific coast, and is at the Millard.

H. A. Babcock, of Lincoln, is at the Millard.

H. N. Cogger, of Loup City, is at the Millard.

Ex-Governor David Butler is in the city, at the Paxton.

## AFEW FAILURES.

## Three Business Firms Succumb

The Inevitable and Throw Up the Sponge.

W. R. Hitchcock, who bought out the grocery store of J. H. Winnear, at the corner of Cumming and Twenty-first street three months ago, was closed up yesterday by his creditors. On July 6th he mortgaged the store and fixtures to B. Steel &amp; Co. for \$3,000, subject to a prior mortgage of \$750, held by Winnear. When the foreclosure took place, attachments were served on the stock of goods, by Max Meyer &amp; Co., Icken, Semsen &amp; Co., C. B. Chapman, and several other small creditors. The liabilities outside of what is owing to local creditors, amounts to about \$1,000.

The Bradstreet agency received notice yesterday that J. W. Phillips, a general storekeeper at Germantown, Seward county, had failed and absconded. His liabilities are estimated at \$500. He commenced business the first of last March.

While a Bee reporter was at the Bradstreet office yesterday, Manager Taylor received a telegram from Audubon, Ia., notifying him that H. S. Burton, a young druggist, had failed and made a consignment to his father. Burton commenced business May 1, 1882, with a \$2,000 stock of goods, but he could not make it go.

The Hook and Ladder company was out last evening practicing, and at several points gave interesting exhibitions of their skill.

Justice Wright united in marriage last night, at the residence of Mrs. Crews, corner of Thirtieth and Capitol avenues, Geo. Butts and Lizzie B. Johnson.

The officers took in a drunk yesterday by the name of John Cochran, who had on his person \$62.40. When rescued he was in the hands of a gag of sharpers who were about to get him into a hack for a drive around town.

## DAVID CITY.

## Influence of Modern Methods Upon the West.

## Railroad Rates Responsible For Retarded Development.

## Omaha's Proper Relation to the West Aptly Put--The Peril of Corporations.

## THE MODERN EVIL.

SOUTHERN CORPORATION.

DAVID CITY, Neb., July 16. To the Editor:--The weather in this locality continues most propitious for the growing crops. Harvest is now fully begun. Small grain has matured splendidly. Corn is reaching upward inches each day. Tame grass pastures and meadows are equal to the very finest in the eastern states. We are also gratified with the increase in the population of our country during the past few years. We hold our place in degree of population with our sister counties, and we are quite proud of the growth of your city, the metropolis of our great state, with a wholesome and just railroad rate law to govern local shipments, Omaha would soon become the granary and market for the millions of bushels of grain and the thousands of cattle and hogs produced in Nebraska.

Omaha should be the Chicago for the West. Why it is not, your humble correspondent is firmly convinced can be attributed to no other cause than the arbitrary policy of our transportation companies. Even if they would make the same rate locally that they receive for their portion of the through rate your city would handle the bulk of our grain and stock and also would become the purchasing market for our local merchants. Let us examine the highest authority in this country on this subject again. After dwelling at length upon the dangers with which our country is threatened by ambitious, selfish men controlling monopolistic powers, the Hon. Charles F. Adams, Jr., says: Comment would only weaken the force of this narrative. It sufficiently suggests its own moral. The facts which have been set forth cannot but have revealed to every observant eye the peep decay which has eaten into the social edifice. No portion of our system was left untested, and no portion showed itself to be sound. The stock exchange revealed itself as a house of gamblers and a den of thieves; the offices of our great corporations appeared as the secret chambers in which trustees plotted the spoliation of their wards; the law became a ready engine for the furtherance of wrong, and the earnestness of the judge did not conceal the eagerness of the partizan; the halls of legislation were transformed into a mart in which the price of votes was higgled and lowed and made to order, were bought and sold; while under all and through all the voice of public opinion was silent or was disregarded.

It is not, however, in connection with the present that all this has its chief significance. It speaks ominously for the future. It may be that our society is only passing through a period of ugly transition, but the present evil has its root deep down in the social organization, and springs from a diseased public opinion; failure seems to be regarded as the one unpardonable crime, success as the all redeeming virtue, the acquisition of wealth as the single worthy aim of life. Ten years ago such revelations as these of the railway, would have sent a shudder through the community and would have placed a stigma on every man who had to do with them. Now they merely incite others to surpass them, by yet bolder outrages, and more corrupt combinations. Were this not so these things would be as impossible as elsewhere, or as they were here not many years ago. While this continues it is more weakness to contribute the consequences of a lax morality to a defective currency, or seek to prevent its outward indications by statute remedies. The root of the disease is deep; external applications will only hide its dangerous symptoms. It is well to reform the currency; it is well to enact laws against malefactors; but neither one nor the other will do us much good until a business community which tolerates successful fraud, or which honors wealth more than honesty.

One leading feature of these developments, however, is, from its political aspect, especially worthy of the attention of the American people. Modern society has created a class of artificial beings who bid fair soon to be the masters of their country. It is but a very few years since the existence of a corporation controlling a few million of dollars was regarded as a subject of grave apprehension, and now this country already contains single organizations which wield a power represented by hundreds of millions; these bodies are the creatures of single states; but in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, in New Jersey, and not in one state alone, they are already establishing "despotism which no spasmodic popular effort will be able to shake off. Everywhere, and at all times, however, they illustrate the truth of the old maxim of the common law, that corporations have no souls. Only in New York has any intimation yet been given of what the future may have in store for us should these great powers become men tools in the hands of ambitious, reckless men. The system of corporate life and corporate power, as applied to industrial development, is yet in its infancy. It tends always to develop--always to consolidate--it is ever grasping new powers, or, insidiously exercising them in the central government. The railway represents a weak combination compared to those which day by day are consolidating under the auspicious eyes of the community. A very few years more, and we shall see corporations as much exceeding the Erie and the New York Central in both ability and will for corruption, as they will exceed these roads in wealth, and in length of iron track. We shall see these great corporations spanning the continent from ocean to ocean, single consolidated lines uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific, and bringing New York nearer to San Francisco than Albany once was to Buffalo. Already the disconnected members of these future leviathans have built up states in the wilderness, and chosen their attorneys (senators and congressmen) of the United States. Now, then, their power is in its infancy; in a very few years they will renege on a larger theatre and on a grander scale, with every feature magnified, the scenes which were

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lately witnessed on the narrow stage of a single state. The public corruption (the foundation on which corporations always depend for their political power. There is a natural tendency to coalition between them and the lowest strata of political intelligence and morality; for their agents must obey, not question. They exact success, and do not cultivate political morality. The lobby is their home, and the lobby thrives as political vice decays. The ring is their symbol of power, and the ring is the natural enemy of political purity and independence. All this was abundantly illustrated in the events which have just been narrated. We are constrained to follow Mr. Adams in his prophetic visions of what we all see, and many of our people felt, for the reason that Mr. Adams now is possessed of power in at least some measure to abate the evils of which he, as the impartial and fairly patriotic interested citizen has so plainly warned the American people. We shall follow Mr. Adams in a series of letters to your widely circulated Bee, but so long as the controlling spirits for despotism and vindictiveness are retained in the general management of the great corporation of which Mr. Adams is the head, those who know these men will have little hope of that fairness being meted out to the general public which Mr. Adams' well known views would lead the unwary public to expect. The infamous practices of the corporation power has well-nigh eaten through the silken screen of our social life, the moth of private virtue, has well-nigh destroyed all respect for chastity. Scarcely a community but could furnish material for the Pall Mall Gazette, and its bureau of inquirers to work upon. Even our chaste community has its scandal in embryo. One of our late most respected and trusted citizens has been guilty of compromising the virtue of a fair teacher of our children. For the respect which is extended to the relatives on both sides in this shocking affair, names are withheld, but the mutterings of condemnation for the man in this case are only suppressed by the sorrow which is felt for the innocent wife and children on the one side, and the much respected sister on the other. Whither are we drifting? Who can command the halt, which will again place virtue, integrity, and common honesty in the estimation of the American people. A return to this is the only salvation of free government. Mr. Adams in his far-sightedness has sounded the tocsin of alarm. Shall we, as a nation, rush on blind and deaf to destruction? God forbid.

Court Chaps.

Yesterday in the district court the case of the state vs John Wilson, for burglary was taken up for trial. This prisoner is held on the charge of having broken open the safe of Meadman's carriage factory, on the morning of the second of June. Messrs. Breckinridge, father and son, are attorneys for the defendant.

Mrs. Cella Musselman filed a petition in the district court yesterday, praying to be divorced from her liege lord, John E. Musselman, on the grounds of cruel desertion. They were married, so plaintiff's petition alleges, on the 13th day of September, 1882, at Omaha, Ia., and immediately left for Kansas, there to make their home. About ten months afterwards he sent her here on a visit, since which time she has not heard of him.

Ex-Secretary of State Thomas Kennard, ex-Secretary S. J. Alexander, and Auditor of State H. A. Babcock, were in the city yesterday.

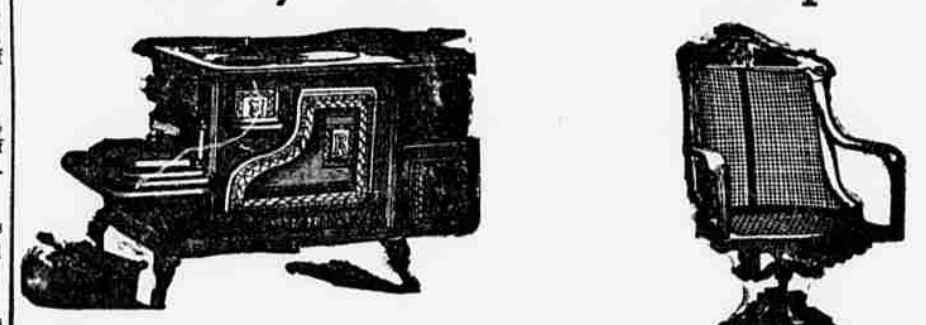
Frank McKee, advance agent for Haverly's United American-European Minstrels; and Sam Gray, forerunner of Graus opera company, were callers last evening.

## Sixteenth Street Directory.

READ IT! READ IT!!

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